UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA NEWPORT NEWS DIVISION OCT 2 3 2012

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORFOLK, VA

KENNETH R. FLAUM, Individually,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 4:12cv 167

OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS, INC., a Pennsylvania corporation,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, KENNETH R. FLAUM, Individually, on his behalf and on behalf of all other mobility impaired individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff"), hereby sues the Defendant, OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS, INC., a Pennsylvania corporation, (sometimes referred to as "Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA"), and damages pursuant to Virginia law and states as follows:

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff, Kenneth R. Flaum, is an individual residing in Gloucester, VA, in the County of Gloucester.
- Defendant's properties, OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS, are located at 6513 Market Drive,
 Gloucester, VA 23061 and 4019 Mercury Blvd., Hampton, VA 23605, in the County of Gloucester.
- 3. Venue is properly located in the Eastern District of Virginia because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. Defendant's properties are located in and does business within

this judicial district.

- 4. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
- Plaintiff Kenneth R. Flaum is a Virginia resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. Mr. Flaum has a service connected disability and has been evaluated at 100% disabled. Mr. Flaum has back fusions, has rheumatoid arthritis, and had two hip replacements, and uses the aid of a scooter for mobility. Mr. Flaum is totally and permanently disabled due to his service connected disabilities, and he is substantially limited in performing one or more major life activities, including walking. Kenneth R. Flaum has visited the properties which forms the basis of this lawsuit and plans to return to the properties to avail himself of the goods and services offered to the public at the properties. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property, which have limited his access to Defendant's properties, and to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations offered at Defendant's properties. The ADA violations and barriers to access at the properties are more specifically set forth in this Complaint. The barriers to access at the properties have also endangered his safety.

<u>COUNT I</u> (VIOLATION OF TITLE III OF THE ADA) (INJUNCTIVE RELIEF DEMANDED)

- 6. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-5 above are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
- 7. Defendant owns, leases, leases to, or operates a places of public accommodation as defined

by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to are known as OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS, and are located at 6513 Market Drive, Gloucester, VA 23061 and 4019 Mercury Blvd., Hampton, VA 23605.

- 8. Kenneth R. Flaum has a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to these properties as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 10 of this Complaint. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that he will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. Kenneth R. Flaum desires to visit OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS not only to avail himself of the goods and services available at the properties but to assure himself that these properties are in compliance with the ADA so that he and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination.
- 9. The Defendants has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.
- 10. The Defendant has discriminated, and are continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of OLLIE'S BARGAIN OUTLETS have shown that violations exist. These violations personally encountered by Kenneth R. Flaum include, but are not limited to:

Parking and Accessible Routes

- A. In this parking facility, there are an insufficient number of spaces designated for disabled use, violating Section 208.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- B. The maneuvering clearance of some of the doors at the facility do not comply with the requirements of Section 404.2.1 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- C. There are changes in level greater than ½" on the accessible route that do not comply with the requirements of Section 303.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Access to Goods and Services

- D. There are permanently designated interior and exterior spaces without the signage required in Sections 216 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- E. The signs that are provided at this facility do not comply with the requirements of Section 703 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- F. There are sales and service counters throughout the facility that do not comply with the requirements of Sections 227.3 and 904.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- G. There are check- out counters that are not in compliance with the requirements of Sections 904.3.2 and 904.3.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Public Restrooms

- H. The sinks in the restrooms do not meet the requirements prescribed in Sections 213.3.4, 606.2 and 606.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- I. The maneuvering clearances that are provided at the restroom doors do not comply with the provisions of Section 404.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- J. The grab-bars in the common area restrooms do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 604.5 and 609 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- K. The toilet stalls provided for public use at the facility are in violation of Sections 604.8.1 and 604.8.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

- L. The water closets that are provided for public use at the facility violate the provisions of Sections 604.2 thru 604.7 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- M. The mirrors provided for public use in the restrooms do not comply with the requirements in Sections 213.3.5 and 603.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- N. The location of the flush control at the W/Cs at the facilities do not comply with the requirements of Section 604.6 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- O. The turning space that is provided in public restrooms does not comply with the requirements of Section 304.3.1 or Section 304.3.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- 11. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 10 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiff requires the inspection of the Defendant's places of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The individual Plaintiff, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant's buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated, will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendant's places of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 12. Defendant has discriminated against the individual by denying him access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations

of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, Defendant continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

- 13. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and is suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.
- 14. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that have existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's places of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally, if the Defendant's facilities are one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then Defendant's facilities must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.
- 15. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of Defendant's failure to cure the violations

by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendants has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiff or waived by Defendant's.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiff
Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendants to alter OLLIE'S BARGAIN
OUTLETS to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiff and all other
persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA, or by closing the facility until such time as
the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

COUNT II VIRGINIA STATE CLAIM (DAMAGES)

- 17. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates into this cause of action each and every allegation contained in the previous paragraphs numbered 1 through 16 of this Complaint.
- 18. Defendant's properties are a places of public accommodation under Section 51.5-44 of the Code of Virginia.
- 19. The architectural barriers and other accessibility barriers constitute an ongoing act of discrimination against the Plaintiff as a person with a disability in violation of Section 51.5-44 of the Code of Virginia.
- 20. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's intentional and negligent failure to remove its barriers to access, Plaintiff has been denied access and his civil rights have been violated.
- 21. Consequently, the Plaintiff seeks monetary damages from Defendant pursuant to Section 51.5-46 of Code of Virginia for the discrimination he has experienced and continues to experience.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facilities; or to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.
- c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
 § 12205, and such other relief as the Court deems necessary, just and proper.
- d. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that Defendant has violated The Virginians

 With Disabilities Act and award Plaintiff monetary damages from the Defendant

 pursuant to Section 51.5-46 of the Ode of Virginia.

Respectfully Submitted,

Read S! Tolber, Esquire

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By:

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Date: 10/22/17

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and Kenneth R. Flaum

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